FILE 'CONFSCI, COMPUAB, COMPUSCIENCE, ELCOM, INFODATA' ENTERED AT
       12:46:56 ON 14 NOV 2003
L1   37634 S SENSOR OR SENSORS OR DETECTOR#
L2   11572 S (MEASUR? OR COUNT### OR TALLY? OR ADD OR ADDING OR ADDED OR A
L3   2706 S (CALCULAT? OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTATION? OR VALUAT?)(3A)(COST#
L4   1 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5   525 S (CALCULAT? OR COMPUTES OR VALUAT?)(3A)(COST# OR FEES OR EXPEN
L6   2 S L2(S)L5

EKD   11/14/2003

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1   COMPUAB   COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA on STN
AN   85:6687   COMPUAB
TI   Distributed computing for vision: Architecture and a benchmark test.
AU   Selfridge, P.G.; Mahakian, S.
CS   Dep. Robotics Syst. Res., AT&T Bell Lab., Holmdel, NJ 07733, USA
SO   IEEE TRANS. PATTERN ANAL. MACH. INTELLIG., (1985) vol. PAMI-7, no. 5, pp.
      623-626.
DT   Journal
FS   C
LA   English
SL   English
AB   Computer vision algorithms are notorious for their **computational
      expense**. Distributed vision, the use of more than one processor,
      can decrease **computation costs** and speed up
      algorithms. There are various ways to do this, ranging from parallelism at
      the **sensor** level to true multiprocessor systems. This
      correspondence first describes a system of microprocessors on a high-speed
      bus. A canonical vision task, locating a **number** of objects and
      measuring certain two-dimensional features of those objects,
      serves as a benchmark test for the system. An algorithm for this task is
      presented. Performance measures are compared from implementations on the
      distributed system, a Vax 11/750, and a Vax 11/780.
CC   CA2. PATTERN RECOGNITION; CS2. PATTERN RECOGNITION; CA16 OPTICS
UT   vision; architecture; distributed systems; microprocessors; DEC VAX
      11/750; DEC VAX 11/780; benchmarks; algorithms

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2   COMPUAB   COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA on STN
AN   85:448   COMPUAB
TI   Experience with a stochastic replacement model.
AU   Christer, A.H.; Keddie, E.
CS   Dep. Oper. Res., Univ. Strathclyde, UK
SO   J.· OPER. RES. SOC., (1985) vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 25-34.
DT   Journal
FS   C
LA   English
SL   English
AB   This paper reports on a study initiated to check the validity of an
      existing six-monthly block replacement policy for a set of filling valves
      in a canning line. After dealing with inadequacies in the data and
      changing to a production-based time measure, the paper shows how a renewal
      function **measure** of the expected **number** of valve
      replacements was obtained and led to the conclusion that the current block
      replacement policy could not be justified. The possibility of an age-based
      replacement policy being of value remained. A finite optimal replacement
      age was found which depended upon the objective being to minimize a
      measure of downtime due to replacements, or operating **costs**
      attributable to replacements. **Calculations** were further
      complicated by part of the plant having a finite remaining life before
      being upgraded.
CC   CA3·. MANAGEMENT
UT   costs; operations research; production control; modeling; food processing
      industry; production costs

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 2   COMPUSCIENCE, COPYRIGHT 2003 FIZ KARLSRUHE on STN
AN   1996(2):MA28016   COMPUSCIENCE
TI   Varn codes and generalized Fibonacci trees.
AU   Abrahams, Julia
SO   Fibonacci Q. (1995) v. 33(1) p. 21-25.
      1995.
DT   Journal
TC   Theoretical
CY   Germany, Federal Republic of
LA   English
IP   FIZKA
DN   830.94009
AB   The paper is concerned with the problem of finding the minimal cost code
      that encodes a number of equiprobable source symbols with code symbols of
      unequal cost. To that end recursively defined trees are studied. The
      definition of the trees is such that the leaf nodes correspond to
      codewords in an optimal code. In order to count the ·number of leads and
      to calculate the total cost some generating functions associated with the
      trees are studied. For some specific examples the average cost is
      calculated (using generating functions) and compared to the entropy lower
      bound. The·results indicate that the average cost of the in this way
      defined codes does not differ to much from the lower bound. (H. J.
      Tiersma (Diemen))
CC   *F.4.3 Formal languages
ST   Varn codes; generalized Fibonacci trees; minimal cost code.